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Pertinent information on Ferenc Kisbarnaki FARKAS attached.			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>SECRET</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3 B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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they fear they will lose their independence.

Army MAGYAR SZOLYOK CLIQUE AND THE U.S.

2. Major Koszegi OF U.S.

In 1944 some cells of this group, originally known until May 1945 as "Hungarian National Front," were established in the occupied zone of Europe. In 1945 and 1946, liaison was established with those who had left the members in the homeland, through RAFFAY, Jozsef SOOS and, later, through KORNELIUS. Contact was also reestablished with Ferenc KISBARNAI MARKAS since he too is a member of this organization although he is strongly compromised because of his role during the SZALASI regime. The following members escaped recently from Hungary and settled, partly in the French zone of Austria, and partly in Switzerland, with the assistance of SALATA and SOOS: Laszlo MATAI, Andras Szigethi-Ronay, Lezak Kadar, Istvan Vitz, Jancs Kato, Szabolcs Gartha, Laszlo Hanga, Laszlo Rupa, Tibor Tiso, Arpad Ficsi-Kovacev.

SALATA's faction, which is right of center, is striving for a coalition of all Hungarian political figures. At the same time it intends to penetrate all Hungarian political groups. SALATA is about to leave for the United States. He received an immigration visa at the U.S. Consulate in Munich. He will be replaced in Bavaria by Dezső Gyurcsányi who enjoys great popularity among Hungarian emigres.

3. National Resistance Movement

This group has no discernible framework or leadership. Its members are mainly individuals who allegedly have not committed themselves to political parties and who follow along democratic lines. The USTER group is one of the leading factions within this organization. Also included are the friends of Zoltan Pfeiffer, who were last summer in the Soviet zone, and the Emil Böhl representatives, who are discriminated against by the majority of Hungarians. The group maintains close contact with agents of the Central Committee of the Hungarian People's Democracy who have a small but highly influential organization in West Germany.

If the plan of the groups mentioned above, section should be made of the Central Committee of the Hungarian People's Democracy. The key members of this faction are our supporters with whom we have been in touch and who now constitute the U.S.C.A. aiming to bring back the Hungarian People's Army to the British Army. According to sources, they are supported by the Marshall Plan.

French Emigres

French emigres in France are divided into two main groups: the "right" and the "left." The "right" group, led by General De Gaulle, is represented by the Comite de l'Armee Francaise in Dijon's camp. Rightist emigres and the French authorities in Paris agreed that the committee should include General J. L. Chatelet, Paris, with whom the French had allegedly already made an agreement prior to 1947, to revise neutrality of the so-called "fascist" Hungarians. Since the "right" group comprises the largest number of Hungarians in exile, the U.S. is endeavoring to encourage an independent movement as representative of the Hungarian group, to negotiate its return to Soviet Russia without PAYTA, in order to cover the interests of French military circles and the French organization, formed in 1948 as the national committee of the "French solution" to end the last days of the Hungarian People's Republic. The "right" group is the largest group of Hungarians in France.

"Exodus" Hungarians and their Relations to SULYOK

It has already been mentioned that the "Exodus" Hungarians mainly comprise the strongest among Hungarian emigres in exile. These are mostly men who to some extent were responsible for their activities, either by holding public office or by political actions, under the Horthy and Balatoni regimes. Active and prominent figures among them are Gyula HORVATH, Ferenc KISZKALYI-FARKAS (fmr.), Gyula ZAMO, and others. Advocates of this strand of Hungarians were well aware that if they undertook independent action, they would receive no support from the Anglo-Saxon powers. They have attempted, accordingly, to exploit the personal prestige of prominent new allies with the western powers. Now that SULYOK has succeeded in enlisting French support, they are ready to join SULYOK provided that KISZKALYI-FARKAS is represented in his committee.

Everyone among the Hungarian emigres who stands politically left of HORTHY, and even HORTHY himself, regards FARKAS as an impossible political figure. FARKAS, however, skillfully exploits the situation of "Exodus" Hungarians. He has engaged in extensive propaganda for the French recognition plan. Through Zambellini, he has the support of the Vatican mission to Germany, and he supports the extreme rightist program of Andrei PAL. He is trying to exert additional pressure through contacts within the PC (B). It is rumored that he issued membership cards to Hungarians in Bavaria, stating that those in possession of such membership cards would receive preferential treatment from US forces in case of war between Russia and the western powers and will be evacuated to the U.S. without delay. FARKAS realizes that his appearances in the front ranks of Hungarian emigre politicians will provoke vigorous attack and is trying to shield himself by hiding behind his best known comrade, Andres ZAMO, as his representative.

The group has an extensive organization but its units have no functions and its contacts with the bourgeoisie are very weak.

A Hungarian leaflet has been distributed recently in the Innsbruck area by former Arrowcross members attacking SULYOK because of his reluctance to cooperate with the "Exodus" Hungarians.